SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1882.

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#### Hendricks.

Mr. HENDRICKS of Indiana has been in Washington, and is reported as being quite anxious for the renomination in 1884 of the successful ticket of 1876. Mr. HENDRICKS'S views on the Democratic ticket for 1884 can be with great propriety kept to himself. His childish jealousy of Mr. TILDEN and his insane self-assertion prevented the renomination and reflection of that ticket in 1880, Nay, more; it prevented the nomination of McDonald, who, whether first or second on the ticket, would have saved Indiana, and with it the election. Mr. HENDRICKS has done about all the damage the Democracy can afford to let him do.

Whether the Convention of 1884, free from the foolish craze into which Mr. HENDRICKS contributed so much to throw that of 1880, shall turn to the sage of Greystone, or whether it shall look elsewhere, it will eertainly not concern itself to resurrect the manwho considered himself too big for the Vice-Presidency, and was considered by the country too small for the Presidency. He has managed to establish for himself a very inconvenient measure of his usefulness. He is, In fact, just about the right weight to sit on a fence forever without splitting.

#### Blaine's Diplomacy Repudiated.

We are glad to know that Gen. HURLBUT. whose disgraceful performances at Lima were long ago revealed in THE SUN, has been recalled to private life, and that the scarcely less discreditable instructions issued to him and Mr. TRESCOTT by the late Secretary of State have been expressly disavowed by the present Administration. The shame of the disclosures made in the correspondence now published will not soon be wiped away; but the actual mischief done will be remedied as far as possible, now that the State Department has repudiated the policy of insolent and corrupt interference with the concerns of friendly States.

The correspondence now made public in compliance with a demand of the House of Representatives shows that during the whole period of President Garrield's disability, when, as it was alleged, only routine business was transacted, Mr. BLAINE was pressing schemes in South America which, however cunningly disguised, dld in fact further the interests of a gang of speculators, and which but for the discreet and temperate conduct of Chili must long before this have involved us in a war with that republic. Notwithstanding the Pecksnifflan tone of disinterestedness and moral elevation which marks Mr. Blaine's despatches, a comparison of these documents and of Gen. HURL-BUT's replies with the edifying letters of one J. R. SHIPHERD, President of the socalled Peruvian Company, reveals a strange unity of aim and clandestine harmony of action, Gen. HURLBUT. who had no sooner received his appointment as Minister to Lima than he hastened to arrange an interview with the President of that company in New York, pretends some months afterward that he has just heard the name of the concern for the first time. The same high-toned diplomatist, whom even Mr. BLAINE feels called upon (on Dec. 3, when public attention had been directed to appears from a letter of Shipherb's to Gen. HURLBUT, now published, that the former offered to let the latter have some stock in the Peruvian Company at a reasonable tive in Fern apprehended the next letter might omit the reference to payment. But just as Mr. Blaine considered that participation in railway speculations by a United States Minister did not merit summary recall, but merely paternal admonition, so Gen. HURLBUT's indignation at the insult offered or apprehended did not hinder him from magnanimously doing just what Shipherd wished, viz., insisting that Chili should not have any territorial indemnity, and demanding that CAL-DERON, with whom the Peruvian Company were in treaty for a recognition of their claims, should be brought back from Chili and reinstated as President of Peru. Under all the circumstances we are not surprised at the statement made by SHIPHERD in one of the letters now published: "If I need a Commissioner I am content with the American Minister for the time being."

We do not propose to examine in detail Mr. BLAINE'S correspondence with Gen. HURL-BUT, a large part of which has been already printed in The SUN. It is plain to all readers of those documents that the extracts published some time ago by Mr. BLAINE himself with a hope of self-exculpation, furnished but a partial and garbled representation of the facts, and that the suspicions raised even by those extracts and expressed by us have been abundantly justified by the production of all the papers in the case. In view of the manifest bearing and results of the policy he furthered in Peru by all the means at his command, we find ourselves unable to acquit Mr. BLAINE of secret complicity in the schemes of speculators, who tried to profit by the helpless situation of that unhappy country. It matters not whether it was the Lan-DREAU or the Cocher claim that enjoyed the special patronage of the Secretary of State, for both claims seem to have been fused in the Peruvian Company, and we find SHIPHERD suggesting in one of his letters that the LANDREAU demand should be first put forward, while the Cocner claim was kept in the background; and this course was in fact taken by Secretary BLAINE.

After the public mind had been awakened by THE SUN to the suspicious conduct of our representative in Peru, and to the far from satisfactory explanations put forward by the State Department, Mr. BLAINE tried to save himself from obloquy by rebuking Gen. HURLBUT and denouncing the President of the Peruvian Company. His treatment of the latter, however, suggests the accomplice rather than the master, justly indignant at the misconduct of his He does not dare to punish agent. the Minister by recalling him, although if the charge be true that Gen. HURLBUT disobeyed or exceeded his instruc- frame it in order to secure a working m tions in complications so intricate as those which exist in Peru, he should plainly have been removed at once. At all events, when Mr. BLAINE discovered that Gen. HURLBUT had embarked in railway speculations, thus several able men, is numerically insignifiviolating a fundamentar rule of the

should not have been suffered to reat punishment, and contents himself, as we have said, with a verbal reproof which could not be expected to profoundly impress the erring Minister, inasmuch as he was left in undisturbed possession of his office. As to SHIPHERD, he seems to have regarded with amused complacency the vaguely unfavorable allusions to himself and his company in the official letters which passed between Mr. BLAINE and Gen. HURLBUT, He looked upon the pretended ignorance of his own plans, and the fine show of disinterestedness maintained in the official correspondence, as so much red tape and a part of the legitimate stage business. But when Mr. BLAINE, in his anxiety to free himself from the odium attaching to our diplomacy in Peru, sought to make the Peruvian Company a scapegoat, and publicly charged it with an attempt at bribery, then Shipherd's wrath knew no bounds. In a letter addressed to Mr. BOUTWELL, and submitted before mailing to Senator Exton, he declares that "there may be somewhere a wickeder man than James G. Blaine;" and he intimates that touching this singular proposition be possesses a good deal of evidence which may presently see the light. For our own part, we know nothing about SIMPHERD, and might decline to take his word against Mr. BLAINE's had not the latter's recent performances recalled certain unpleasant incidents in his previous public life.

When President ARTHUR'S message was published, we pointed out that almost the only unsatisfactory part of it was the reference to the South American imbroglio, and we expressed the suspicion that he had been misinformed by the occupant of the State Department. Such is now said to be the case, and Commissioner Trescott has been instructed by telegram not to make the outrageous demand on Chill for the restoration of the CALPERON Government which formed the gist of the directions given by Mr. BLAINE. It is unfortunate for our national reputation that Mr. BLAINE was not superseded earlier. for his conduct of the State Department will be generally recognized as demonstrating his utter unfitness for high executive trust.

#### Gambetta's Overthrow.

The news from France is the most important which has reached us since republican institutions were solidly established in 1877 by the discomfiture of the BROGLIE-FOUR-Tou combination. In less than three months after its entrance into office, GAMBETTA's Cabinet, the Grand Ministère that was so loudly heralded, and of which such great things were expected, has succumbed, before presenting one of its announced reforms, and on an issue which need not for the present have been raised at all. This is one of those victories, however, which the victors may not be able to turn to any positive account. A review of the field will show that with GAMBETTA in opposition, no Minister is likely to command a permanent majority in the present Chamber of Deputies. The report of the committee, which GAM-

BETTA personally opposed in a long and eloquent speech, was adopted by a vote of 282 to 227. That is to say, in a House having 509 members present (the whole number of seats is 557), the Ministry was beaten by a majority of 55. Beaten on which feature of its programme? Nominally, on GAMBETTA's view of the powers residing in a constitutional Congress, but really on his project of electing Deputies on departmental tickets, the so-called scrutin de liste. The proceedings had on Thursday show that there was no insuperable difference between the judgment of the committee and that of the Cabinet on the former point. The committee refused to recommend a complete revision of the Constitution, and the Chamber sustained them in this business) to rebuke for acquiring this course by a majority far larger than that continually exchanging letters, should en- Chambers, sitting severally, were entitled, deavor to corrupt his official integrity. It as a matter of law, to prescribe the range of action for the joint meeting of both bodies for constitutional purposes. But they were willing to affirm the expediency of limiting discussion to certain subjects, and such a price. We suppose our worthy representa- | declaration, though it could not operate as a bar, would naturally exert a great moral pressure on the Congress. It is plain, from the overwhelming vote against the propriety of complete revision, that the Ministry would have encountered no practical difficulties on this head in the Congress. When the committee, on the other hand, refused to include the scrutin de liste among the matters suggested to their consideration, they raised an issue which could only be settled by a withdrawal of that project or by a resignation of the Ministry. For although, on CLEMENCEAU'S theory that the powers of the Congress are plenary, there would be no objection to introducing the scheme for departmental tickets in the joint session of the Houses, it is obvious that the Cabinet, having disowned this doctrine, would be estopped from doing so. It was, therefore, for the scrutin de liste that GAMBETTA made his desperate uncompromising fight; and being worsted on this issue, he had no alternative but resignation.

It is unfortunate for GAMBETTA'S hold on the Chamber and on the country that he should have voluntarily staked his official fortunes on a question affecting merely the electoral machinery, before he had justified the hopes of his partisans by effecting any substantive legislation. It is said, indeed, that a series of important reforms, well calculated to command public confidence, had been prepared, and that bills embodying these measures will now be introduced by GAMBETTA as a private member of the Legislature. We have no doubt that such a programme exists, or that its publication will produce a good effect; but the impression on the public mind will by no means be so deep as it would have been had these reforms been proposed and pressed far toward execution before the fall of the Cabinet. Divulged so late, the good intentions of the Ministry may plausibly be described as afterthoughts, and will quite probably be taxed by its opponents with insincerity. Despite, however, the grave blunder which GAMBETTA is now seen to have committed in taking for granted his ability to earry through the scrutin de liste, and notwithstanding the obstacles to his regaining his lost position in the present Chamber, he is still stronger than any one man in that body, he retains an ascendancy over a majority of the Republican members of the Senate, and he is incontestably the most pop-

ular man in France. His successors, supposing that M. Grévy can find men competent to construct a Ministry which will endure even for a week, will be placed in a most embarrassing predicament. It is said that M. SAY and M. DE FREYCINET have been asked to form a Cabinet. But out of what materials can they jority in the present Chamber of Deputies? M. Say has always belonged to and M. DE FREYCINET has of late acted with the Left Centre, a section which, though it includes cant. These gentlemen have sometimes State Department, the offending agent | voted with the reactionists in the Senate, but |

they dare not take a Ministerial colleague main an hour in Lima. But Mr. from the Right, although the monarchists BLAINE does not venture to so much as hint | yet hold 90 seats in the lower House. It would prove almost equally impracticable to admit into the Cabinet a representative from the Extreme Left, which nevertheless musters 130 votes. The only possible solution of the problem said to be imposed on Messrs. SAY and FREYCINET is to base a Ministry on the compact majority represented by the Republican Union and the so-called pure or Republican Left, which collectively include 337 Deputies. But how long is it likely that these groups, who in all matters of substantive legislation found their champion in GAMBETTA, will sustain a Ministry at whose head are men known to disapprove of their most cherished aspirations, and to hold views widely different from those of the Union and the Left touching the great questions of the reform of the magistracy and the separation of Church and State? It is probable that even if we eliminate altogether the personal influence of GAMBETTA, and suppose him to sit hereafter a dumb and motionless spectator of the situation, the quandary is one which Messrs. Say and FREYCI-

NET, at all events, will find inextricable. The one man that could possibly replace GAMBETTA under existing circumstance M. Brisson, who has heretofore had behind him the 200 votes arrayed in the Republican Union. Whether he could hold the whole of these against the declared opposition of GAMBETTA is very doubtful, and he certainly could not do it if he ventured on a coalition with the Extreme Left. He could only make up a majority by an alliance with the Left, comprising the thoroughgoing partisans of the late Premier. But such a combination could only be brought about with the consent or at least the tacit connivance of GAMBETTA, whose action would probably depend on the part taken by M. Brisson in the events which led to the downfall of his Ministry,

Any Cabinet, in fact, which GAMBETTA felt disposed to aid, and could afford to support without imperilling his hold upon his im diate followers, would have a chance of life in the present Chamber. But our glance at the composition of that body shows that none can live long without him. A new Ministry, to be sure, might resort, provided it could secure the assent of the Senate, to the questionat le expedient of a dissolution. It remains to be seen, however, how far the success of his assailants in the Legislature has shaken the late Premier in public esteem. From present appearances, we should deem it a bold Cabinet that ventured to confront GAMBETTA at the polls. There is ground for believing that the decline of his popularity among the extreme Radicals of Paris has strengthened him among the masses of the French people. and the time has gone by when a general election in France could be decided by the attitude of the capital.

#### How to Dress at the Charity Ball.

The Charity Ball, which occurs on Tuesday evening, was formerly the grandest ball of the whole fashionable season. The most magnificent costumes of the winter were dis played at it, and the Academy of Music, where it was held, was crowded with the most brilliant company which could be gathered in New York. All fashionable society looked forward eagerly to the evening when it should occur, and the gay season reached its culmination with the Charity Ball.

Public balls, or balls in public halls which had the countenance of the society that regards itself as the most select, were then very few. Indeed, besides the Charity Ball, there was not another the whole season through which was deemed entirely deserving of its attendance. Therefore, being so great a novelty, and being directed by leaders of the highest and most assured position. this gathering was always the one social entertainment of the winter for which fashion held in reserve its grandest costumes. Everyan interest in a Peruvian railroad, which subsequently overthrew the Ministry. body who held or wished to hold a place in expresses in one of his despatches It is true that the committee declined to the circles in which fashion dwells, was a fear lest Shirmend, with whom he was follow Gamberra in assuming that the anxious to be at the Academy of Music on

Now, however, balls in public halls to which fashionable society lends its patronage are frequent every winter. Individuals have got into the habit of hiring assembly rooms at which to give their great entertainments. They get more space for the accommodation. of their guests than their own houses afford, and their balis take place without upsetting their domestic arrangements. There are also associations formed within fashionable society for the especial purpose of giving series of balls in public halls during the gas season. and these assemblies have a degree of exclusiveness which commends them to the favor of the circle permitted to take part in them

The supreme fashionable importance of the Charity Ball has therefore departed. It is no longer the novelty it was, and its coming is not so eagerly anticipated as it was in former days. But it is still always a selendid affair, one of the most elegant and most brilliant of the balls given in New York during the gay season. It still has for its managers many of the chiefest personages of the fashionable world as represented in this city. Moreover, the object for which it is held appeals just as strongly as ever to all kind hearts and the tenderest instincts of humanity.

Tickets for the Charity Ball on Tuesday evening have accordingly found a ready sale, and the company at the Academy of Music on that brilliant occasion will be well worth seeing. Great interest, too, is displayed now, as in the past, in devising costumes suitable for so grand an event. Ques tions concerning their garments for the ball, we find from the following letter, are agitating the breasts of both men and women:

"Sin: Your answers to correspondents' questions son erning social mutters are very interesting. Will you is form a benighted Brookly inte who desires to attend you 'harity Ball, and who is not 'up' on the dress question what constitutes full dress for a sentleman? Black dress suit I know in a central way is the thing, but should the pants have stripes down the sides? Should the necktie be of white satin or merely lawn? Should the pumps be of patent leather, or the plain ordinary leather pumps with silk ties? What colored stockings should centle men wear with pumps? Do ladies now wear black slip pers with stockings of the same color? Should ladies oung and old, wear white low-necked dresses! Or ma a matron go in black silk or satin not cut low? A promp answer in your columns will confer a great favor en one who is ashamed to show improve on these points to his fashionable friends, and there are thousands, let me tell you, in the same boat with your subscriber.

We will gladly give the information for which our Brooklyn friend asks. Of course many people are loath to exhibit their ignorance of fashionable customs. To do so would be to advertise that they are not in fashionable society; and there is a very frequent indisposition to acknowledge that. But why should they mourn? Why should tions of a tyrant; they are saved much exwhich is likely to prove exasperating, if not ruinous; and they can find plenty of ways for enjoying themselves which will be more satisfactory than those permitted to people who are under the dominion of fashion. Oh, no, never be ashamed to confess that you are not in fashionable society. Never hesitate to admit that you are exactly what you are so cially. False pretence in that direction is snobbery. Still, everybody who is likely to attend one

ought to know how to dress for a bali. Once

informed as to that matter, and as to the etiquette of such assemblages, the ball goer starts forth on the evening with a mind relieved of anxious doubts which would destroy his subsequent pleasure. No man can be entirely happy at a ball if his attention is distracted by defects in his equipment; and as to a woman, she cannot know joy on such an occasion unless she is supported by the consciousness or self-deceived by the notion that her costume is becoming and approprinte.

But for a ball a man needs a different wardrobe from that he wears at a Brooklyn evening party, for Instance, and if a woman is suitably arrayed for the one, she can get along at the other. Of course jewels of wonderful brilliancy and enormous cost will be displayed at the Academy of Music, and WORTH dresses, to buy one of which would take the whole year's income of many industrious men, will there be numerous. But unless you are rich, very rich, it is folly to try to compete with the wearers of them. You must make up in taste for the comparative lightness of your purse. Moreover, the throng will be so large, and the diversity of costumes so great, that what you wear is likely to attract less attention than it would n a Brooklyn drawing room.

But now to the specific matters inquired about by our ignoramus as to fashionable matters. Shall his "pants" have stripes down the legs? Horrible language! "Pants?" There is no such word. There is no such thing. The term is one coined by vulgarity, and by vulgarity only can it be used. Your trousers need not have strines down the legs. A plain pair are far better.

Shall " the pumps be patent leather, or the plain ordinary leather pumps with silk ties?" They may be either. Nor need your feet be clothed with pumps necessarily. Any handsome shoe or boot will do, and if well blacked, plain leather is as good as patent leather, though convenience leads to the use of the latter. What shall be the color of his hose? Black is open to the least objection, and is always safe.

Ladies' stockings match in general the fint of their costume. Full dress for ladies is undoubtedly low-necked, but we do not here imperatively demand it. Never wear it unless lines it reveals are hard and angular, as sometimes they are in the case of the most estimable of women. The lines about the neek can be partially softened by the lace of the corsage, but red, bony arms cannot be beautified by the mantua maker's art if they are revealed in short sleeves. For elderly ladies, black satin or velvet will do, but even they look better if some color appears in their wardrobes, some color becoming to their mature beauty and their gracious dignity.

Of the men at the Charity Ball who will be most notable for their ease and grace, for the high-bred simplicity of their manners, for their lack of pretence, and for the absence in them of precentation with their clothes, we hope our friend, Mr. IGNORAMUS of Brooklyn, will be one. That the lady he escorts thither will be becomingly, charmingly, and suifably arrayed, we do not for an instant doubt. We wish for them both a happy evening, and such conquests as it is proper they should make,

#### The Heating and Lighting of Railway Cars.

In his message to the Legislature called | is an excellent one. out by the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, Gov. CORNELL spoke of the present means of beating and lighting railway cars in severe terms of reprobation. He said the lamps and stoves were a standing menace to the lives of passengers. He also referred to the necessity for legislation making it obligatory on railroads within the State to supply their trains with all available appliances for breaking into wreeked wars and for extin- Corporation Counsel. guishing fires.

These are practical recommendations. of collisions or other accidents which cause the smashing up of cars, results from fire, rescued passengers to extricate those who are inside the shattered vehicles.

Not a single individual may be killed as in immediate consequence of it may be small, and yet many of the passengers will be sacriflest because they are imprisoned in the cars by the falling timbers, and are compelled to await death by burning or sufficiation. The lamps and stoves are overturned and the dry wood is speedily in flames. Those outide cannot save the passengers within, for they have at hand no means of breaking into the vehicles and putting out the fire.

This addition of the element of the and this impossibility of rendering aid to those in peritare what make a railway accident so especially horrible. The memory of it is a dreadful reminiscence for the survivors of the catastrophe, and the description of it makes the reader shudder. A hundred men may be eager to render assistance to the occupants of the ears, but they must stand by and see them burned to death because the means for their rescue are not available.

Inasmuch as they are easily overturned, the stoves commonly used in cars are altogether unsuitable for railways. Heat may better be furnished by steam from the locomotive, and on some of our trains it is thus obtained. There is, however, the objection against this method that it interferes with rapid changes in the number of the cars composing the train. Cars taken on cannot at once be made warm. But that is not an objection strong enough to condemn steam heating, or to offset its far greater safety as compared with the coal fires now in use.

Moreover, even if stoves are employed, they may be so arranged that danger from them will be avoided. Let them be put in compartments surrounded with boiler iron and securely locked, so that in case of accident the coals shall not be scattered over the vehicle. Some safe means of heating cars can certainly be devised. The problem to be solved is by no means one of these which need long vex the ingenuity of engineers.

The Coroner's jury in the Spuyten Duyvil collision advised the use of candles for lighting the cars, because they give sufficient illumination and are of course much safer than kerosene, now commonly employed. Unquestionably the kerosene lamps are very dangerous. They certainly ought not to be tolerated in any railway car, as they are at present made. Even if the light from candles is comparatively feeble, it is enough for the actual needs of the passengers, and in get ting it they do not stand in the peril which they be ashamed? They escape the exact kerosene invites. Gas has also been tried, but there is danger of the explosion of the pense; they are outside of a competition reservoirs containing it. Whale oil might again be used, but it is dirty stuff. Some safer means of lighting railway cars are however, imperatively demanded, and th law should compel their adoption.

> with implements and appliances for breaking into shattered cars and putting out fire These are available, and the law ought to force the companies to supply them in sufficient quantity for any probable emergency These are precautions which imply the ocurrence of accidents. They are necessary,

Nor should any train start, out unprovided

But, first of all, the companies must use efficient safeguards against the collisions and other disasters which furnish an opportunity for fire and cause the wreeking of trains.

## Mayor Low's Appointments.

Mayor Low of Brooklyn vesterday appointed four members of his municipal Cabinet. There is not much patronage belonging to the offices thus filled, but it is exceedingly important to the welfare of the city that they should be held by thoroughly competent

For Corporation Counsel, in place of WIL-LIAM C. DE WITT, Mayor Low has chosen Mr. JOHN A. TAYLOR, a Republican lawver. residing in Brooklyn, but having his office In New York. No objection can be made to Mr. TAYLOR on the score of personal or professional character. All our information concerning him indicates that he is an honorable man and a fair lawyer.

If, however, the Corporation Counsel of a city like Brooklyn ought to be selected from among the leaders of the local bar, Mr. TAYLOR would hardly be recognized by his brethren as coming up to the standard. Professionally he does not rank with the gentleman he has succeeded. He is not the counsel, or one of the counsel, to whom litigants would naturally go for advice upon questions such as he will now be called upon to deal with.

In a letter to Mr. DE WITT the Mayor has stated his seasons for placing a new man at the head of the Law Department, " It is the only possible way," he says, "to escape handleapping the future with the hatreds engendered in the revolutionary period, meaning the political conflicts which preceded his own accession to power. We de not think the change can be justified on this ground. The one thing which Mayor Low had to do, in respect to this office, was to appoint the man who was most competent as a lawver to manage the law business and conduct. the litigations of the city of Brooklyn; and this he does not seem to have done.

The second appointment made yesterday is that of Mr. WILLIAM H. FLEEMAN to be City Treasurer. This gentleman is a successful commission merchant, doing bustness in this city, but living in the Twentyit becomes you, and always avoid it if the fourth Ward of Brooklyn, which he has represented as an independent Democrat in the Kings County Board of Supervisors. His course as a member of that body has been ereditable, and, like his mercantile success, indicates fitness for the office to which he has been appointed. JAMES TANNER, Republican, widely known

as Corporal TANNER, is reappointed Collector of Taxes. Mr. TANNER is a pronounced partisan, but we understand that he has been a good officer. If he had never held the office, he might not be precisely the man who would be selected for it by Mayor; Low but he is one whom it would naturally be both ungrateful and politically dangerous to displace. The Mayor did wisely to retain him

The appointment of Mr. THEODORE F. Jackson as Registrar of Arrears most nearly fulfils the expectations of those who rely upon Mayor Low to administer the government upon approved business principles Mr. Jackson is a lawyer who resides and practises his profession in Brooklyn, who has long devoted special attention to the law of real estate, and who is thoroughly familiar with the subjects to which his new official duties will relate. This appointment

It was not to be expected that Mr. Low would satisfy everybody by his first important appointments. He has been per feetly fair, so far as mere party predilections are concerned, in appointing two Republicans and two Democrats; and we should be disposed to commend his selections as whole if he had not made what we regard as a serious mistake in relation to the office of

which deserve to be headed. Experience shows that the chief loss of life in the case an engineer's foot, is as noticeable as some disasters in which the consequences have been more serious. In the first place, it included a and the imbelity of the train men and the | derailment of one of the cars-a form of accident which passengers originally feared more to dread, unless in going around sharp curves. direct result of the accident, or the loss of life | after the assurances given as to the ample proection furnished by the guards. In the second place, this demilment, leading to the subse quent collision, was due to a switchman's negct. All he could say was that he "forgot to shift the switch;" yet he has been considered a very careful man. The case, therefore, reembles the recent accident in which one of the coolest and best engineers on the road ran his train into a preceding train at a station, be-"did not calculate the distance quite right." It is less the collisions due to unusual circumstances, such as a feg, when people take the elevated trains at their own peril, than those committed under ordinary circumstan ces, by the best men on the road, that may properly enuse alarm.

> The showmen and others are again study ing how they can turn Gurreau to business account. A Baltimore man has just offered Mar shal HENRY \$200 for the rope with which Gur TEAU is to be hanged; and on the very day of the jury's verdict, an Indianapolis tailor telegraphed an offer of a gratis suit of clothes for GUITEAU, to be worn on the day of his exceu-tion, if the Marshal would send the measure Whether this tailor intended to claim the clother again, after the gallows had done its work, and to stuff them out with straw, putting a head or them, and wax hands, to represent the dead man, and then use the lay figure in his store to try goods on, or in his shop window as an attraction for customers, does not appear in the account. Between the present time and July there will be an increase of these advertising operations, and probably the rope now started \$200 will be bid for at greatly increased prices. In all this there is a somewhat hearts disregard of the feelings of that sister who has stuck to her graceless brother with a woman's unwavering fidelity. Still, since by many people even the lingering sickness and death of the murdered President was turned t account for purposes of advertising themselves and their business, nothing less, of course suld be looked for in the case of his murderer

This year the crack American horses in England have again, as last year, had the high ompliment paid them of being handienpped heavier than all the English horses of the same age, in the races in which they take part. During the previous years this was true not only of the great American horses that had been tried there, but even of the great untried ones, like the Duke of Magenta and Falsetto, which could not have won, so little did the change of climate suit them, at much less weights. While these eiterated tributes to the superiority of American horses are gratifying in a national sense he owners would probably be glad to waive the repeated honors for weights only equal to those of the best English horses, in order to be as sured of winning more money.

Friday's batch of weekly executions produced the familiar gallows seenes. John Mos his was hanged for the boutal murder of Jo SECH ROARE at Shelby, N. C., in the presence of three thousand persons, some of whom had come sixty miles; and as he made a religious address and offered a prayer on the scaffold, and as the spectacle when the body fell wa unusually revolting, doubtless everybody felt that it paid to make the journey. Acoustic Davis, who was hanged at New Orleans, also prayed on the platform and at its conclusion "The crime for which I die I never | managed, and very successful.

committed, and I say this before Gop and you all." EDWARD BELTON, a negro like the two others, hanged at Mansfield, La., called for a preacher and a bottle of whiskey, and with their combined ministrations proceeded to the scaffold, where he said he hoped to " meet his friends in glory," and so was hanged in the presence of a large and well-pleased crowd. Has nineteenth century civilization no substitute for these seenes?

Already the number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives is 3,293, and Mr. RANDALL estimates that they will exceed 10,000 during the session. How small a chance most of them have of being acted upon appears from the fact that at the last session 1,400 bills actually reported failed to be considered.

While English farmers, cattle breeders, and dairymen are complaining that American breadstuffs, beef, cheese, and butter are forestalling their market, a voice to join the chorus comes from the salmon rivers of Scotland. A single river in this country, the Columbia of Oregon, supplies more salmon than all the rivers of the United Kingdom put together, the catch in the one being estimated at over 1,500,000 a season, while it is only 1,000,000 for all the latter. Moreover, the Columbia salmon are larger. One fish of eightyfour pounds is mentioned that filled sixty-four eans. The heaviest weight recorded of a Scotch salmon is seventy pounds. The Columbia River is only one among the many salmon streams of this country, and through the operations of Fishery Commissioners salmon have been introduced in many streams where they had not abroad for the increase of the salmon fisheries there by means of artificial breeding,

### THE DEMON IN THE SKY.

One of the most interesting sights in the sky, and one which can be watched without a telescope, the variation in the light of the star Aigol, whose Arab ame means the Demon. It is sometimes called the Winking Demon. This wonderful star is now in a good position for observation, being nearly overhead at night, fall. It is the brightest of the little cluster called the Head of Meduca, which, according to the old fable. Per-sens carries in his band as he hurries to the rescue of Andromeda. For a little over two days and a half Algel shines as a siar of the second magnitude. Then its light begins to fade, and in about three hours and a third it sinks to the fourth magnitude, glimmering so feelily that a casual observer would be unable to distinguish it from the other faint stars in its neighborhood. Thus it remains for eighteen minutes, and then begins to brighter gain, and, in the same time that it occupied in growing dim, attains its former brilliancy. From one minimum to another is two days twenty hours and nearly forty nine minutes. Algol will give its least light to night about a quarter to 7 o'clock. There will not be another minimum visible in this longitude early in the evening until Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock and 24 minutes. The fact that a star thus brightens, and, grows, dim at

egular intervals is in itself wonderful, but it appears all he more wonderful when we are told that Algol is a sun, probably larger than our sun, having an enormor dark bedy revolving around it at tremendous speed. Some astronomers think that this mysterious body will fall into the star, producing an outburst of light and hea within millions of miles of that distant sun. Such i entastrophe would be visible to us in the sudden increase

### HOW THE SUN SHINES.

Its Brightness on the Golden Sands of the Pacific Coast. Argus, Adia, Cal. -The Sun is one of the leading new

papers of our country, always readable. Its Cheering Warmth in the Prozen Pields o

the Dominton of Canada. Advertiser, Petrolia, Out.-To those who want a paper hich, by judiciously condensing, farnishes the whole of the world's news in understandable form, we would

# Rock-Ribbed New England Appreciates its Warmth and Effulgence,

Patriot, Woomsocket, R. L.-Tux Sus is sul generic. oted for its originality. It imitates none, and allow-one to exceld. It is everybody's newspaper. Republican, Meriden, conn .- Tun Sen has an immens irculation because it is one of the most enterprising and

Bauner, Binsdale, N. H.-Tax Waskly Scy is especially valuable, and very cheap. And it is, unlike some papers, not afraid to expose frauds wherever it finds them. Its Trans for the Unwary" is a most valuable department and of great interest to country readers.

#### The collision at the Battery, the other day. The Great Prairies of the West Pructifying Under its Gental Warmth.

newspaper. It is the model of condensed information. Valley News. Norfolk, Neh.-Thu Six is one of the best ewspapers in the country.

Recorder, Belvidere, Bi - If any one wants a wide awake

tal every limit Democrat, Felershurg, Ind -Ton Son is the best and sespert newspaper in America.

College, House Date, Wis.—The Sus's items of news are right to the point, including West as well as East and South; and any one who takes it cannot help but be well posted, both in foreign as well as home news. Pribune Allegan, Mick - Take Ton Sex and illumine

your frac inwardness.
Chronicle, Normich, O.—The Sex is very readable. Leider, Dureille, Did. Fire Ses, familiarly called the Great American Condenser," has no equal in America. Pribune, Witerlan, Jona.—Tun Sun is a newspaper, fair to all parties, sparing of the shortcomings of none. It hates cant, and despises hypocrisy. Rogues, jobbers in politics, and the corrupt lobbyist believe and tremble

# Good Advice for Business Men.

Commercial Advertiser, Buffith N F-Advertising space in the daily and Sunday editions of Tax Sex is

Republican, Meriden, Conn - Advertisors will readily ducted and largely circulated newspaper as Tau Scs. Pimes, Trop, N. I - The merits of The Strans a news-paper are such that some might say it needed to adven tition and sto increase its patronage, but the fact that the publisher is himself a large advertiser shows that he knows that what is good for others is good for himself. Republic, Buffito, N. F -The prospectus of The Sys is well worthy the consideration of advertisers. Rem. Philadeiphia, Pa - As an advertising medium Tru Syx has no equal

Sun and Rem, Philadelphia, Pa -Tun Sen demands 40 cents a line for ordinary advertisements, which is cheap. The Sun spends about \$100,000 a year in advertising its The State. Richmond, Va .- Tue Sex advertises liberally,

thereby carrying into practice the theory of its own an cess and of that of every other business. In doing this it has paid to the press hundreds of thousands of doi are, and it is safe to say every dellar paid out has re turned it a hundred. Blade, fuleds, O -A part of the great success of Tun

New York Sers is due to the fact that it is an extensive and judicious advertiser. It has paid the press hundreds of thousands of dollars.

#### Ita Beams Scattered Over the Farms and Coal Fields of the Middle States.

Home Journal, N. F -Its present strong and origin. dividuality as a journal is associated with its present proprietorship and editorship. The Srs. from the first assumed a decaled character both as a newspaper and s an organ of opinion. As a newspaper it was not a mere net for gathering in fish of all sorts, but an intelli-gent caterer, picking out and neatly serving up the most edible. As an organ of spanion at brought to hear, not only a while knowledge of men and affairs, but logically ught out and clearly marked standards of measure ment, which it applied without besitation or reserve to men and things.

Courier, Newart, N. F.-Tue, See is by many consider.

ed the best paper for news in the State. Its boild and the dependent tone is what chiefly hits the popular fancy. Telegraph, Naswich, N. F.-Tur Ses is full of enter-

prise, and as a newspaper it stands at the head.

Commercial Advertises, Hagaio, N. F.—Those who want a New York paper with all the news cannot do better than subscribe for Tau Scw. 125,000, which is unparalleled in America, and is only

surpassed by a few London and Paris journals.

Journal Lockport, N. F. Tax. St. hands of the bright est of newspaper luminaries. It has an apt way of no only getting at the news, but intelligently condensing it Its editorial utterances are frank and brave.

Reputite, Buffolo, N. F.—Some idea of THE BON'S circulation may be gained from the statement that last year the lift pounds of paper were required for its chilippa.
 them. Philoderphis. Fa — The Six appreciates the value of news, and is especially active in securing all that there is to be found. It is presented in a readable man ner, and in a condensed to er, Plainfield, N. J.-Tuo Sen has always been a

model in its method of condensing the news.

Res. Stection, Fu - Twa Sex is the most newsy paper. that comes to our table. Sun and Rem, Philadelphia, Pa - We buy Tax Sen daily

and read it closely. It is a strong paper-ably edited, ably

SUNDEAMS.

-Until recently St. John's Episcopal Church at Fort Hamilton had not for twelve years had any Sunday school. About a month ago one was opened under the superintendency of Col. John Hamilton

commandant of the garrison at the Fort. The school already numbers about seventy scholars. -The Second Street Presbyterian Church in Troy is reconstructing its house of worship at an ex-pense of \$30,000. The Rev F G Clark, D. D. formerly of this city, is pastor, and has effectually waked up the people of the church who, sithough wealthy and pions, have for several generations been considered somewhat slow. When the alterations are finished the church will

be one of the most beautiful in Tray.

—A costly and magnifleent bronze lecturn has been placed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. It is in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings, supporting a crimson velvet rest, on which the Bible is laid. The wings of the carle are modelied with superior skill. The pedestal of this lec-turn is a Greek cross resting on four couching ilons, and richly ornamented with foliage in bronze. The lecturn s given as a memorial of the late John Van Nostrand

-A golden opportunity is presented for hymn writers to distinguish themselves, as well as to increase their usefulness. The Baptist Home Mission Society will hold its juidlee in May next, and in order to propriate hymns. These are to be limited to six verses each, but whether each verse is to be four lines or four-teen is not stated. The hymns are to be sent to the socleav's rooms in the Astor House by the 15th of April The writers are expected to send their names with their productions, sealed in such a manner that the hymn may be read and song without disclosing who wrote it.

—It was recently announced that the Rev.

his theology that he was no longer at home in the Unita rian Church, and that he consequently felt the necessity of reaching out into some religious fellowship where he would be free to adopt and preach any new theories while might present themselves to his mind. With this view, he was about to give up his church. But he has nuw taken a new view of the situation, and has concluded to remain where he is. His people have urged him to withtraw his resignation, and he has consented, they giving him the largest liberty to preach from their pulpit such doo. trines as may seem good to him.

-Some of the Methodist pastors of Philadelphia have been stirring up the question of Sunday and Monday newspapers. They have passed resolutions to the effect that no papers ought to be published on Sunday, and that these which appear on Monday ought to be made up chiefly on Saturday, with such news as comes in between midnight and daybreak on Monday morning. The Philadelphia Methodist is very severe on the Sunday extending its refusal not only to the Sunday Issues, but to the week-fay issues of those papers which publish Sunday editions. One of the greatest troubles with the partors is that their people will buy and read these Sur day papers, and that they cannot prevent it.

-There was a loud call among the Methodist brethren for a supply of low priced reading matter to counteract the pernicions effect of the ten cent stuff which is so largely corrupting the youthful mind. At Dr. Vincent's urgent suggestion, the Book Concern pub lished two series of books, one for children and the other for older persons. These bear the name of "The Lyceum Library," and sell for ten cents a volume. Dr. Vincent now publishes his official complaint that the Methodist public will not buy this kind of ten-cent htera-ture, and states that although it has for months been on the counter, not one thousand copies have yet been sold. He says that if the sales do not increase, the agents of the Book Concern will in May stop publishing the dime style of books.

-The Rev. Dr. Cuyler speaks plainly as to the failure of the Rev. Dr. Croshy's movement freelosir the grog shops. In the National Temperance Advante h. says: "Chancellor Croshy's crushele against the drain shops of New York has come to its inevitable end. Three years ago he boasted that if the license law were left undsturbed he would clear New York of grog shops in the property of the pro six months! But thirty months have rolled away, during which the law has remained unchanged, and yet the demon of the dram shops roams abroad unchained." Dr. Cuyler adds that the reason of this fallure was not a lack of energy on the part of Dr. Crosby, but a lack of moral power in the method be adopted, in trying to bail an ocean of liquor out of New York with buckets that were full of holes. Dr. Crosby drew the distinction between a common grog shop and a hotel, and admitted the right of the patrons of hotels to drink as they pleased "in moderation." Forthwith many of the lowest in mills became hotels by the erection of signs to that effect. De Cuyler admits both the courage and the sincerity of Dr. Crosby, but says that his plan will never succeed.

-As Sunday school Institutes are generally held with open doers, the teachers and others who have attended them regard it as an unpleasant novelry that they should be expected to pay even a small atmission fee. Therefore, when the Brooklyn brethren held their Institute they were discouraged by finding a meagre attendance at most of the meetings. The nupleasant revelation was made that the popularity of was not sufficient to overcome the obstacle of the admission fee. It was only on the occasion of a concert by the colored singers that the church in which the insti-tute was held was well filled. The Sunday school teachers of Brooklyn are not parsimonious persons, as in shown by their ilberal expenditure for their May parades and for their Christmas festivals. But they offer well to Register, South Bend, But - Tax Sun has no superior as I the old-time precedent which opens wide the door when meetings are held for improvement in teaching and in understanding the Scriptures. The meeting meetings which are held in this interest are well at tended excpt when dall speakers are announced lies and able independent newspaper, lux sex will fill the the contributions in each are not heavy, and the express falls mainly on a few wealthy gentlemen.

-One of the most eminent expesitors of

Sunday school lessons was a few days ago giving accidation of to-day's lesson, which touches on the fer observances of the Phurisces in regard to the Sathath. In giving hints for the proper "keeping holy" of the day, this gentleman told his hearers that instead of place ing the fresh water and birdseed in his canary's care on Suittly morning, he did these things on Saintday excelled, so that there might be no energy-insent of worldly duties on the sacred hours of the Day of first shaving, blacking boots, and a variety of that class of daties which many persons perform on Sanding. It was thought by some of the teach retreatment of the capary bird was suggestive of Scripture says about straining at guars and evidening camels. The inquiry was raised as to what contributes Christian duty in the feeding of other creature a such as cows, horses, dogs, and pigs, whether these annuals should be served with their Sunday's rations on Saturday night, or have them dealt out in the customers way. Furthermore, some of the brothren wanted to know if human beings should have their Sunday meals giministered to them in a lump on Saturday evening, so as to be free from the worldly care and effort of enting on the Sal bath. -A well-known preacher recently expe-

rienced a painful sense of suffocation during his preaching services on Sunday, followed by severe pain in his throat after going home. On Monday he felt havely able to speak, and on Tuesday he could with difficulty after a whisper. By Wednesday the trouble generally refleved itself. This continued for some weeks, alarming the poor man all the time, and increasing in pain and incomvenience. The suffering clergyman consulted a physi-cian but without avail. He then mentioned the difficulty to a friend who happened to be a dealer in storts and neckwear. This friend inserted his finger between the clercy man's neck and his neck band, and at once reported the cause of the trouble. The unhappy proposigater of thospel tidings had been wearing a color an inch and a half too small for him. He had for years been accustomed to a fifteen inch collar, and had not taken notice of the fact that he was increasing in size to such an extent that a sixteen and a half ..... .... now what he needed. The sense of relief when he get a collar of the right size was wonderful. The , uneasiness was no longer felt, and the man -There are many who wear tight collars and around their necks, and who are in consequence marrors to throat attments. The organs of speech much be allewed ample freedom, if the timpel message is is be delivered acceptably.

-To-day's International Sunday sence letson is on"The Pharisers Answered," and is in US second and third chapters of the Gospel of Mark beginning at the eachteenth verse of the second chapter including five verses of the third. If tolls of him the lour by suggesting difficulties and ashing in jet that questions while He was performing the work of the ministry in califice. These people were the formulated their day, and their formalism was flavored with a lar of hypocrisy. When Joses healed a poor or power not so much interested in the healing as to disturbed because the good work was done on he sale bath day. When Jesus walked through cornfloids followers, these critics objected because its plants 1 or on the Sabbath. His rebuke to their formal on was pointed He declared Himself to be Lord of the sale bath," and taught them that man was not made for purpose of observing a particular day in the manner of slavish formality, but that the day was appoint of for mankind, to grow better in. He showed them that this riance with the true spirit of goaliness. In time is the duty of honost and chemical joy in service included stimuly taught. The formalities and ritual on 1 the olden time were now to pass away. The religion Jesus Christ was to be a grouped of suspenies and of calvation. It gives light, laborty, and cheerfuthe most earnest spiral of decision and conservable. It imparts life instead of eccentury and hope of belief ings to come instead of right conformity to cure and ordinances.

Descripting coursemes with a station couply when a tendedy valuated cotton as for Justice Perfect unant, can be seen to see their course some threat and range are speeding in proving the abit.